

WHEN THE
S.O.S. SIGNAL
is sent out by a ship in distress
it is received by an expert wireless
operator. And so it is when
Your Eyes Signal Their Distress
from weakness or strain, you
are unable to read the signs or
less you go to an expert optician.
Get advice from
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

April 6, 1920, Temperature 67. Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 93. April 6, 1921, Temperature 54.

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MAILED PERFECT
OUR STOCK IS
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SOLE AGENTS FOR "KELVIN MOTORS".
Motors from 12 H.P. to 80 H.P. now in stock also spare parts.
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Armstrong Motor Cars, Denby Motor Trucks
and U. S. Tyres.
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effervescent
LIVER SALTS
taken in the morning will quickly relieve
that slight derangement and impart a
feeling of health, vigour and exhilaration.
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The Hongkong Dispensary.

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JUST ARRIVED
AMERICAN "LA ROSE"
CORSETS
Perfect in fit
Delightful wear.
PRICE
\$3.75, \$5.00 & \$6.50 each
Special Short
Corsets
\$1.00 each.
Large Assortment of Latest
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Corner of Queen's Road & D'Aguiar Street.

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A WELL-KNOWN FACT
CAMPBELL MOORE & CO., LTD.
ARE THE ONLY
EUROPEAN HAIR DRESSERS
IN THE COLONY.
SPECIAL LADIES' SALOON
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)
DISREGARDING PRESIDENT.
London, March 31.
A telegram from Washington says the Democratic and Republican leaders are proceeding with a plan to pass a resolution declaring peace between the United States and Germany despite the objections of President Wilson.

HAD THE ARMISTICE BEEN POSTPONED.
New York, April 6.
Colonel Hensley, who went to England in the R34 as American observer, and later spent six months in Germany, told the House of Representatives' Military Affairs Committee that had the armistice been postponed for ten days, a Zeppelin loaded with deadly bombs would have sailed over New York. America might just as well scrap all her air fleet because it was hopelessly obsolete. The Germans had revolutionised airship design and had developed an all-metal type.

BOLSHEVIK ADVANCE.
Constantinople, March 31.
The evacuation by the Denikin army south of Novorossiysk is continuing. The Bolsheviki are now advancing along the Caucasian hills towards Vladikavkaz, which will probably be occupied. They are following up the railway towards Grozny, the centre of the oil region.
Constantinople, April 1.
Besides Vladikavkaz, the Bolsheviki have taken the important Caspian port of Petrovsk at the head of the Caucasian railway. Thus the Reds with the exception of the northern strip of the Caucasian littoral, now occupy the entire foot of the Caucasians. The Crimea is reported quiet.
Paris, April 1.
Riga reports that the Letts repulsed attacks on the north Dvina. The Bolsheviki retired, abandoning numerous killed and wounded men, also machine-guns.

ITEMS FROM GERMANY
Dusseldorf, April 2.
The executive council here was deposed by the Red troops who have been plundering the Ruhr region and storming the prisons.
Berlin, April 2.
A German-Russian commission is negotiating at Reval for the release of prisoners through Esthonia.
Berlin, April 2.
Prince Joachim has been released, but is forbidden to reside in Berlin.
Munster, April 2.
The government and the insurgents have agreed to an armistice from noon on April 2. The Government is stopping the despatch of troops to Ruhr.

ITEMS ABOUT IRELAND.
London, April 3.
Sir H. Greenwood has gone to Sunderland to prepare for a probable by-election fight, which is expected to be short. Sir H. Greenwood, if returned, expects to be in the House of Commons soon after Easter to supervise the committee stage of the Home Rule bill.
There have been rumours that Lord French is retiring, but this is officially denied. He is in complete agreement with the government on the subject of repression of terrorism.
Official news from Dublin states there is no indication of widespread trouble for Easter but precautions have been taken to meet any sudden outbreak. Armed soldiers yesterday night and to-day held all the approaches to Dublin and Londonderry, examining all motor-cars. Searchlights and barbed wire were used to facilitate these examinations.

EDITOR WIPED OUT.
Montevideo, April 3.
Ordones, the ex-President of Uruguay, shot and killed the editor of El Pais in a duel.
U.S. NOT ON IT.
London, April 2.
The American embassy has notified that the United States will be unable to be represented in any capacity on the League's commission of inquiry in Russia.

SECRET INFORMATION.
New York, April 6.
Testifying before the naval affairs committee, Secretary Daniels declared that he was in possession of secret information that the Caroline, Mariana, and Marshall Islands, recently acquired by Japan from Germany under the peace treaty, were being heavily fortified.

GERMAN SOVIETS' TERMS.
Berlin, April 2.
The German cabinet adjourned after a prolonged discussion of the conditions received from Essen and Munster. The Reds' terms were most drastic. It is reported that they amount to a demand for complete recognition of soviet principles.

TRADE WITH BOLSHEVIK RUSSIA.
Copenhagen, April 2.
The Russian trade commissioners have arrived from Moscow. Interviewed by Reuter they said they wished to resume trade with the Allies in the speediest possible way. Ships were loading at Petrograd with flax, hemp, etc. but grain exports cannot be resumed immediately owing to lack of transport.
For this the commission hoped to purchase locomotives and rolling stock from the Allies.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail)
PEACE PUZZLE IN AMERICA.
Washington, April 1st.
Despite President Wilson's objections, a joint resolution of the Democratic and Republican leaders declaring that the state of war with Germany had been introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to a Committee.
Mr. Flood, a Democrat, opposes the resolution on behalf of the Government, contending that Congress has no constitutional right to declare a state of peace, but can merely request the President to issue a proclamation on the subject.
The joint resolution provides a certain measure of reciprocal trading with Germany, repeal of the President's war powers, and allows Germany forty-five days after the adoption of the resolution in which to agree not to assert any claim against the United States which could not be asserted under the Treaty of Versailles.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.
Panama, March 31st.
The Prince of Wales received addresses from the British colony, including East Indians, and drove to the Presidential residence through thronged streets.
The Prince, in a speech at a banquet, spoke of the gratitude of Panama for the part played by Britain in the war.
The Prince, replying, said that the British Empire stands for justice and freedom. It is, therefore, always keenly interested in the welfare and security of smaller nations. He was particularly gratified at the excellent relations between Panama and the United States to whom civilisation owed the canal which would greatly influence the commercial development of the world.

AMERICA'S NEW DIRIGIBLE.
New York, April 1st.
It is announced that a crew of three officers and eighteen men sails for England immediately to take over the dirigible N-35 purchased from England.

AMERICAN MINERS.
New York, April 1st.
The new bituminous miners' agreement allows the miners 27 per cent. increase in wages, operating from April 1st.

VOTES FOR WOMEN.
Jackson (Mississippi), April 1st.
The Lower House has overwhelmingly defeated the Federal Women's Suffrage amendment which the State Senate had ratified. The amendment would have given the requisite number of States to make women's suffrage a national law.

NEW YORK STRIKE.
New York, April 1st.
The Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, numbering 28,000, have voted for a strike for the purpose of enforcing an eight-hour day. This will entirely tie up the harbour traffic.

CABINET CHANGES.
London, April 1st.
Sir Hamar Greenwood succeeds Mr. Macpherson, who goes to the Pensions Department.
Sir Worthington Evans replaces Mr. Barnes as a Minister without portfolio.

SOCIALISTS EXPELLED.
Albany, April 1st.
The New York State Assembly has expelled the five Socialists, members who were provisionally suspended for disloyalty.

UNREST IN IRELAND.
London, April 1st.
A train conveying the Paymaster of the Great South-Western Railway of Ireland, with 28,500 wages, was held up at Killybegs, five miles from Limerick, by fifty armed and disguised men who stole the money.

FIRE ON HONGKONG STEAMER.
Colon, March 28th.
A fire broke out in a cross bunker, between-deck, on the British steamer Swasi, from Hongkong to London, after arrival today. It has already been extinguished. It has been found necessary to discharge part of her cargo of hemp for examination but it is believed that the cargo has not been damaged. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE SILVER MARKET.
London, April 1st.
Messrs. Montagu's report of April 1st states that the silver market is fairly robust, though the edge of the demand seems to be rather taken off. There would be considerable enquiry if the rates were somewhat lower. In regard to the outlook it should be remembered that China is really bearing the loss of supporting the market, which comprises increasing production and large amounts of demonetised silver which was hoarded in war-time and is now being freed.

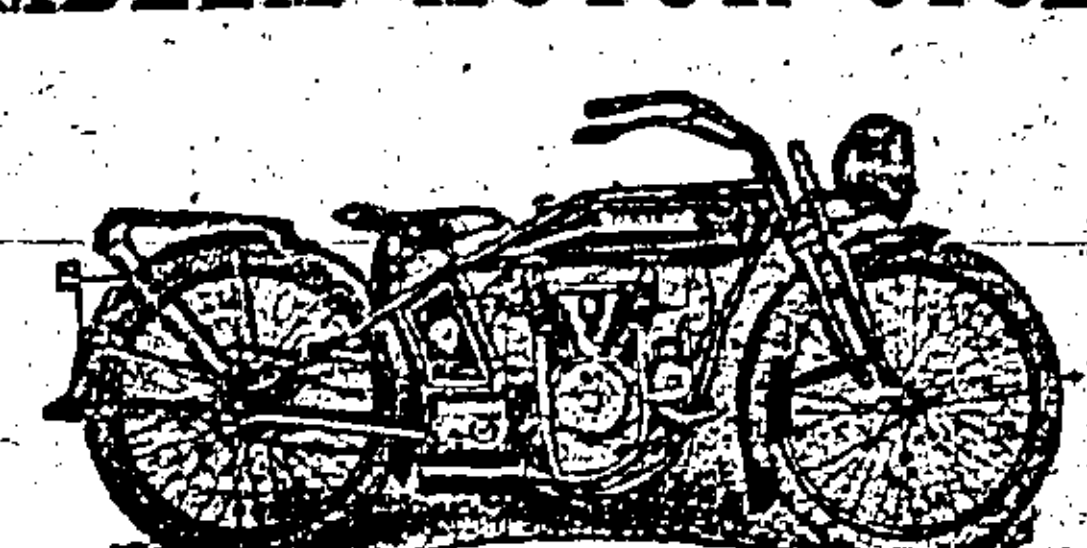
RUBBER COMPANY'S HUGE DIVIDEND.
London, April 1st.
Mr. Alfred Short drew attention in the House of Commons to the Fatah's Rubber Estates Syndicate paying a dividend of 250 per cent. for 1919 and suggested investigations under the Promoting Act.
Mr. Bridgman replied that rubber was outside the scope of the Promoting Act, because it was sold by auction.
The Fatah's Rubber Estates were sold in this country in 1914, but have not been sold by auction for several years past.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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UNDERWEAR
THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE FOR HOT SEASON WEAR. IT IS EASILY WASHED, UNSHINKABLE, AND VERY DURABLE.
STOCKED IN THREE QUALITIES
No. 833 VESTS SHORT SLEEVES PRICE \$2.50 EACH
No. 1616 TROUSE DRAWERS PRICE \$2.50 EACH
No. 1939 PRICE \$3.00 EACH
No. 1938 PRICE \$3.00 EACH
No. 1937 PRICE \$3.50 EACH
No. 1936 PRICE \$4.50 EACH
J. T. SHAW
SPECIALISTS IN MEN'S WEAR

Adds, Subtracts, Multiplies, Divides.
\$10.00 CALCULATOR
Compact and easy to use.
Sole Agents
BREWER & CO.,
Tel. 696. 23 Queen's Road Central

J. ULLMANN & Co.
French Firm, Established 1861.
Quality, Variety, Perfection.

EMBLEM MOTOR CYCLES

A LIGHTWEIGHT OF GRACE AND QUALITY AS GOOD AS IT LOOKS.
SOLD COMPLETE WITH ACCESSORIES.
Manufacturers' Representative
UNION ENGINEERING CO., LTD.
OFFICES and SHOWROOM: 13, Chater Road.

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MANHATTAN
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COCKTAIL
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.,
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MULTIPLE ENGINED BIPLANES
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Sole Agents for China:
PEKING SYNDICATE LTD.,
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G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auctions—

The Underigned has received in-
structions from Messrs. THORSEN
Co. to sell by Public Auctionon
TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1920,
at 3 p.m.at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
The Steamer "DAGMAR"which now lies in the Menam River,
Bangkok, with all her machinery, gear
and appurtenances, etc.1457 tons gross Reg.
921 tons net Reg.1800 tons deadweight capacity on
7 feet mean draft. Speed 10 knots.This Steamer went ashore in the
half of May, was surveyed and towed to
Bangkok, where she was dry-docked
and patched up.Inspection orders on application to
the East Asiatic Co., Ltd., Bangkok.The Steamer to be at purchaser's risk
for full of hammer, when purchase
price is to be paid.For full particulars apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.Messrs. THORSEN & Co.,
Hongkong.MITSUBISHI SHOJI
KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co.)

COAL, GENERAL IMPORTS AND
EXPORTS.SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
YAKUSHIMA, OCHI, MUTABE
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYARI
KOJO, NAKAZUTSU, HAYO, SHIN-
JEW, KANADA, KUBAI, KAMITA-
MADA, and OYARABI.

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Representatives:—Yokohama, Kure, Kobe, Osaka, Fukuoka, Nagoya,
Tokushima, Tokyo, Yokohama, Maruoka,
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Cable Address:—WASAKISAL.

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G. JAYMILL, Manager.

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Soap and Soda Manufacturers.

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BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER.

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MUMEYA.

Japanese Photographers.

All kinds of Photographic Work done
in latest styles also Passport Photos.Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.No. 24, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 224.Just arrived
a large assortment of
FILTERS

2 & 4 Gallons up to 4 gallons

K. WARREN & CO., LTD.

20 & 21 Des Voeux Road Central,
Tel. 1900.

INTIMATIONS

HOW TO AVOID INFANTILE
AILMENTS.When there are diseases prevalent in
the season, it is the most dangerous to
Infants and so Great Care must be
taken in feeding them with proper
food otherwise they would give their
mothers a lot of trouble. To avoid
the trouble is to feed them with LACTO-
TOGEN which resembles human milk.
It is easily digested and promotes
healthy appetite. It keeps the Infants
thriving and free from all Infantsile
Ailments.SHIU FUNG TAI & CO.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and South China.
No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong.
Telephone Nos. 1297 & 1230.

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Great varieties of used
and unused

POSTAGE STAMPS.

Single, sets, packets, bags, and on
approval Books.

FOR COLLECTORS.

GRACA & CO.

DEALERS IN POSTAGE STAMPS, POST
CARDS, SEEDS, TOYS, &c.No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 820. Hongkong.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.

FLODDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3Sole Importers for Hongkong and South China
Messrs. CHERRY & CO., FLODDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel, Telephone No. 491.

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PILSENER BEER
GRAND PRIZES
SPECIALITY FOR EXPORT
ASAHI BEER BREWERY COMPANY
LIMITED, TOKYO, JAPAN

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SMOKE
"CAPSTAN"
TOBACCO
AND
CIGARETTES

ALSO
"CAPSTAN"
Mixture

W.D & H.O. WILLS
Bristol and London.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China) Ltd.

THE UNSKILLED WORKER'S
PLACE IN MODERN
INDUSTRY.

In the first place, he ought not to

exist. Work that demands no skill

should be done, not by men, but by

machinery, says Harry W. Kimball,
employment manager of the Arnold
Print Works. If work can not bedone by a machine it is really skilled
labour and should be classed as such.All such work can be developed and
trained. There is a right and a

wrong way, even of shoveling coal.

Yet in every industry.

Mr. Kimball reminds us, there

are still jobs classed as "un-

skilled." The problems of this

unskilled labor, and the changed
condition under which it must beemployed and controlled are set forth
in his article. The "unskilled" manin flannel shirt and overalls is now
frequently paid more, Mr. Kimball

says, than the clerk in "boiled shirt"

and stiff white collar. The latter

may have to drop into the unskilled

class to better himself. The really

unskilled man is a drifter. We read

thus of him in Mr. Kimball's article,
which we quote and condense fromIndustrial Management (New York):
The real problem of the unskilledworker is how to keep a good one
when you get him. Every employ-

ment manager recognizes that if you

get a man with a family he is likely

to stay. Such a man has given

hostages to fortune. It is foolish to

employ for an inside task the man

who likes an outside job. There are

many men who feel stifled under

cover and are restless when

working indoors. Another kind

of unskilled worker is the man

who wants an easy place. He is

constitutionally tired.

There are certain jobs where the

main necessity is simply continual

presence and a fair amount of atten-

tion to simple processes, and in such

jobs these men often make good.

Men without families often have

other ties to hold them. In one plant

I know of there are many Italians

ment will be apt to make him con-

tented. The lunch-room should not

be overlooked. If these men can

get something good to eat and

something hot to drink it will be

considered as an asset of the job.

The unskilled worker too often is

treated as tho he were not a human

being. He is known by a number,
sworn at by irritated foremen, or-dered about as tho he were a dog,
and fired as tho the welfare of him-self and family was not worthy of
consideration. Recognition of his

selfhood is what he wants.

Men are more insistent to-day that

they be treated as men and not as

mere cogs in the machinery. The

unskilled workers to-day demand

good working conditions. The very

latest and the very best in plant

equipment is required, else your

unskilled workers will inevitably

gravitate to plants where working

conditions are better.

If the unskilled worker is to be

kept on his job there must also be a

recognition of the monotony of his

task. He will do more and better

work if he is allowed to relax now

and then during his day of toil. Let

him stop for a moment's chat with

a fellow worker, for a visit to the

lunch-room, for a refreshing drink,

or, better still, have the drink brought

to where he is, or even let him rest

for a few moments of smoking where

this is practical.

Many salaried men have felt a

little jealous as they have seen the

wages of the unskilled worker mount

to an equality with their own and

even beyond. For the first time

ordinary disagreeable work is being

paid for at a high rate. The pleas-

ant jobs where white collars can be

worn and where the surroundings

are clearly and now no longer more

in the hearts of both young and old,

classes and instruction for those who

would climb, rewards for those who

push on and up. But it will not do

to forget those who plod in the lower

ranks, and who must stay there be-

cause they can do nothing else.

The study of their welfare, the under-

standing of their minds, and accurate

knowledge of their feelings are very

important, and are deserving of much

more attention than is usually given.

Perhaps they should have our best

thought, because they need it most.

WHEN FEVERISH OR IN
PAIN.There is Prompt Help and
Comfort for Little Ones in
Baby's Own Tablets.

The health of babies and young chil-

dren is subject to rapid changes, and

careful mothers should not delay at the

first sign of feverishness with chills or

flushes. There is warning in a hot dry

skin, thirst, quick breathing and a plain-

tive cry, as quick as a time a prompt dose

of Baby's Own Tablets; the children's

friends will often avert a serious illness.

Mrs. M. D. Matheson, of 42 Lufreese

Street, Montreal, says: "My little boy,

5 yrs old, was threatened with fever,

and in the morning he was better. I

shall always use Baby's Own Tablets for

my little ones, and I find they take

them without trouble.

Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian

children's remedy, are guaranteed to be

equally helpful and business to the

youngest infants as to the child of 6 years

or more. They are recommended for

croup, fever, colds, indigestion, consti-

pation, colic, diahrea, disturbed sleep,

eczema, teething troubles and worms.

Obtainable from druggists, also post

free at 50 cents the box, from Dr.

Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Bechoen

Road, Shanghai.

Nurses Recommend
Cuticura SoapIf applied to them because it is so
pure and cleansing. It does much to
keep the skin clear and healthy, es-
pecially if applied to the face of chil-
dren. Observe to first signs of pim-
ples, redness, soreness or itching,
then for better use.
Cuticura Soap is sold in 1 lb. boxes
and 5 lb. boxes at 25 cents each.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.

Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

HEALTH against SICKNESS.

By taking our "ROOSTER BRAND" MACARONI, PASTE STARS,
EGG-NODDLES, VERMICELLI, or other kinds of Soup Stuffs REGULARLY
you will have no complaint of any kind of sickness, as all our Products being
manufactured from Flour of the Best Quality and under the most Sanitary
Method can be easily digested and give you GOOD HEALTH & STRENGTH.
Large quantities have been exported to various parts of the World.
Your esteemed Orders will receive our prompt and careful attention.
Terms moderate, especially for Agencies.THE HING WAH PASTE MFG.
CO. LTD.HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong, Nos. 47 & 48, Connaught Road
Central, Tel. No. 2230.BRANCH OFFICE: Shanghai, Nos. 430 & 431, Nanking Road.
FACTORIES: Hongkong, Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay
and Shanghai, No. 71, North Soochow Road.

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HOTEL MANSIONS,

THE REPULSE BAY HOTEL,

J. H. TAGGART,
MANAGER.

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level.

15 Minutes from Landing Stage.

Under the Management of—
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KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fan and Lighting

European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System
throughout. Best of Food and Service.Telephone 378. Telegraphic Address:—VICTORIA.
J. WITCHKILL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

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(Two minutes from Star Ferry).

Recently renovated and refurbished, electric light and fans throughout

and entirely under new management. Cuisine under the personal supervision

of the proprietor, Bar and Billiard Rooms. Terms moderate. Special terms for
families on application to—Telephone K 3. Telegraphic Add.: "PALACE".
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

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Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes

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scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
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THE CAFE FOR A GOOD MEAL.

Books of Tickets are issued at \$20. each.

Available for 30 Meals: Tiffin or Dinner.

Our SUPPER Speciality:

Two Poached Eggs and Fillet of Finnan Haddock.

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A. B. C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
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HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction.
(For account of the concerned).

WEDNESDAY

April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A Small Consignment of
HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.
Comprising—

Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Bath Sheets, Double Bed Sheets, Battenberg and Drawnwork Bedspreads, Table Covers, Crochet and Drawwork Doilies.

Also
A few lots of Brass Jardinieres, Large Kinkosan Vases, Japanese Vases.

And
Two Travelling bags and Suits, Cases.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

WEDNESDAY

April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS-MOUNTED BEDSTEADS, TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CARPETS, &c., &c.
comprising—

Chesterfield Sofas, Arm-chairs (new), Folding Card and Occasional Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, and Chairs, Washstands, &c., (fumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, and Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated Ware, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Blackwood Fire Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures, Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
Four Pianos, One Enamelled Bath, Camera, &c., &c.,
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

MONDAY

the 12th April, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at
HEAD QUARTER HOUSE,
THE WHOLE OF THE

Valuable Household Furniture, &c., &c.,
therein contained.

consisting of—

Hall—Hallstand, side and Card tables, Clock, Chinese gong, &c.

Drawing Room—Blackwood Cabinets, Tables, Stools and Flower stands, Sofas and chairs, Water colours, Standard lamps, Chinese vases, Carpet, Curtains, &c., &c., and one Auto Piano by Steck with about 150 rolls music.

Dinner Room—Extension Dining Table and Chairs, Sideboard, Dinner Waggons, Dinner Services & a large quantity of Glassware and Crockery, Curtains, Screens and several Japanese Watan Cabinets and a quantity of E.P. Ware.

Billiard Room—One Billiard Table by Stevens & Co., together with all accessories, chairs, pictures, &c.

Study—Bookcase, Writing tables, Barograph, &c.

Bed Rooms—Double & Single Brass-mounted Beds, Camphorwood Wardrobes and Chests of Drawers, Towel rails, Linen baskets, Toilet stool, &c., &c.

Out-buildings, Garden and Cook-houses—Several Rickshaws, Lawn mowers, Tennis sets and poles, Badminton and Croquet sets, Stove and cooking utensils, &c.

And
A large number of Pots of Plants.
Catalogue will be issued.
On view from Saturday, the 10th April.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders will be held at the Company's Hotel, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, 4th April, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the Year ending 31st December, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st April to WEDNESDAY, 7th April, 1920, (both days inclusive) during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager and Secretary.

Hongkong, March 26, 1920.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG—PROBATE JURISDICTION.

In the Goods of Leonard le Breton late of No. 11 Broadwood Road, Hongkong, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 59 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order limiting the time for Creditors and others to send in their claims against the above estate to the 12th day of April, 1920.

All Creditors and others are accordingly hereby required to send their claims to the undersigned on or before that date.

Dated the 30th day of March, 1920.

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
Solicitors for the Executors,
No. 6, Des Voeux Road, Central,
Hongkong.

NOTICE.

I have THIS DAY REMOVED my Offices to No. 17, Queen's Road, Central, 1st floor.

J. H. GARDINER,
Solicitor.
Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

NOTICE.

MR. ARCHIBALD ORR LANG has This Day been admitted a Partner in our Firm in Hongkong and China.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, April 1, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of \$4.00 per share has been declared and will be payable on the 15th of April, 1920.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 7th of April to the 14th April, both days inclusive, during which time no Transfer of shares can be registered.

DOUGLAS LAPPAL & CO.
General Managers.
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

A COMPLETE AERATED WATER PLANT FOR SALE.

The Machines are made by Messrs. Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Manchester, and guaranteed in perfect working order. This complete plant will turn out 2,400 dozen aerated water per day.

KWONG SANG HONG LTD.,
P.O. Box 290, Hongkong.

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indents promptly filled at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including

Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Groceries, etc., etc.

Commission 2½ to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Samples Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignment of Produce sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(ESTABLISHED 1844).
25, Abchurch Lane, LONDON, E.C. 4.
Cable Address: "WILSONS" LONDON.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(for account of the concerned).

The Yacht
"BEN"

as the new line of Ah King's Shipway.

Further particulars and inspecting orders may be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, March 30, 1920.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

35 WORDS 4 INSERTIONS.
\$1. FREEPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER capable of taking Dictation State age nationality and salary required to Box 1184 c/o "China Mail."

TO LET.

TO LET—A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to Humphreys Estate & Finance Co., Ltd., Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
THE Steamship
"Dacre Castle."

FROM NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th April, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th April or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th April, at 10 a.m. by Messrs Godard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
Agents.
Hongkong, March 31, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST IVAN".
From SEATTLE, JAPAN and SHANGHAI.

THE above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clark on 9th instant at 10 a.m.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after 9th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

FRANK WATERHOUSE & CO.
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board.
3rd Floor, Hotel Mansions.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

From MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

THE Steamship
"BENVENUE."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined, on the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.
Hongkong, April 3, 1920.

MORE ABOUT THE GERMAN LINERS.

Chairman Payne, of the U.S. Shipping Board, has recommended to the Senate Commerce Committee, the rejection of all bids for the thirty former German liners, and requested authority to renew negotiations for the sale of the vessels, for operations under the American flag.

\$14,000,000 FOR NINE.

At the auction of the former German Ships, by the U. S. Shipping Board, Franklin, the President of the International Mercantile Marine, bid \$14,000,000 for nine vessels, for service between the United States, Great Britain, and North European ports, provided that the Shipping Board agreed not to compete with this service.

Commissioner Scott, who conducted the auction, explained that the sale was conditional upon the approval of certain committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives, and that the result of pending suit against the Shipping Board, which requested the sale of the ships, for which bid had been submitted, to be deferred until the Senate has taken definite action.

The Supreme court of the District of Columbia has granted a temporary injunction, restraining the U.S. Shipping Board from selling the former German liners.—*Japan Times.*

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. "Phone No. 3516.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.
MARCH 29th, 1920.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin—Mel Long Pa .. lb. 22
Prime Cut lb. 22
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk .. 20
Roast—Shin 20
Brisket—Ngau Nam .. 18
Soup—Tong Yuk .. 16
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa .. 30
Steak Sirloin—Ngau Lan .. 30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung .. 28
Ballock's Brains—Ngau No per set 10
Tongus, fresh—Ngau Li each 50
Tongus, corned—Ham Ngau Li each 60 cents.
Head—Ngau Tan .. each \$7.00
Heart—Ngau Sam .. lb. 13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin .. 13
Feet—Ngau Keuk .. each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yin .. 10
Liver—Ngau Koi .. lb. 13
Tripe (unsalted)—Ngau To lb. 6
Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-tai-lau each .. set \$1.25
Mutton Chop—Young Fat Kwai lb. 32
Leg—Young Fat .. 32
Shoulder—Young Shan .. 28
Saddle—Young On Yuk .. 28
Pig's Chillinga—Chu Chong .. 25
Brains—Chu No .. per set 8
Feet—Chu Keuk .. lb. 15
Fry—Chu Chap .. 17
Head—Chu Tan .. 14
Heart—Chu Sam .. each 10
Kidneys—Chu Yin .. each 8
Liver—Chu Koi .. lb. 30
Fork Chop—Chu Fat Kwai .. 27
Leg—Chu Fat .. 30
Loin—Chu Hui Tan .. 26
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau .. 32
Sheep's Head and Feet—Young Fat Kwai .. set 70
Heart—Young Sam .. each 10
Kidneys—Young Yin each 12
Liver—Young Koi .. lb. 32
Sucking Pig, to order—Chu Tan .. 24
Sheep, Dead—Shang Ngau Yau .. 32
Mutton—Shang Young Yau .. 32
Veal—Ngau Tai Yuk .. 30
Sausages—Ngau Tai Cheung No. 1 .. lb. 26

Poultry.

Chicken—Kai Tai .. lb. 33
Capons, Small—Shi Kai .. 30
Capons, Large—Shi Kai .. 31
Duck—Ap 36
Doves—Fai Kai .. 36
Eggs, Hen—Fai Tai (cooking) per doz. 23
Eggs, Hen—Fai Tai (fresh) .. per doz. 28
Fowls, Canton—Kai .. lb. 38
Fowls, Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai .. 38
Geese—Nga .. 46
Pigeons, Canton—Fai Kai .. each 40
Hohow—Fai Kai Fat Kap .. each 30
Turkey, Cock—Fai Kai Kung lb. 70
Turkey, Hen—Fai Kai Na .. 66
Snipe—Shi Tai each 24
Phasian—Shi Kai 1.10
Quail—Om Chun 74
Partridges—Che Ku 90

Fruits.

Almonds—Hang Yau lb. 45
Apples, (California)—Kam Shan Ping Ko .. 26
Bananas, (Bride's), Macao—San Hung Chin .. 4
Carambola—Young To each 14
Coconuts—Ye Tai each 14
Lemons, China—Ling Mung .. lb. 8
Lemons, (America)—Ean Shan Ling Mung .. each 6
Lichees, Dried, (small stove)—Lai Chi Koi lb. 1.20
Oranges, (Canton), Sweet—Shan-sheng Tin Chang lb. 12
Oranges, Tin Chang 50
Pears, (Canton), Cooking—Shi Li .. 15
Pineapples—Ye Shung 12
Persimmons, Large—Hung Tse .. 3
Plantain—Tai Chi 3
Pomeles, Stam—Tsin Lo Yau .. each 12
Walnuts—Hop To lb. 52
Grapes—Po Tai Tse 12

Vegetables, &c.

Ardichokes—Ah Chi Cheuk .. each 10
Peas, Sprout—Nga Tse .. lb. 5
Long—Tao Kok 2 each
Beet Root—Hung Tai Yau .. 2 each
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa .. 8
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yau Kwai .. 5
Rad—Hung Kee 5
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tai .. 4
(Shanghai)—Ye Tai .. 8
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kam Shen .. 3
Cauliflower (Large)—Ye Tai Fa each 10
(Medium) .. 15
(Small) .. 12
Carrots—Kam Shun lb. 6
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tai .. 4
Chilies, Dried—Kon Lat Tsin .. 25
Red—Hung Fa Chi .. 25
Green—Ching Lai Chi .. 25
Curry Stuff, English—Kai Li Chi Lin lb. 10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa .. each 3
Garlic—Sun Tai lb. 8
Ginger, young—Sun Tai Kwong .. 8
Ginger, old—Lo Kwong .. 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lai Kai .. 15
Indian Corn—Shuk Mai .. each 6
Lettuce—Young Shung Tse .. lb. 4
Water Chestnuts—Me Tai .. lb. 5
Mandarin—Kwai
Lam Ma Tai .. 7
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tai Ku lb. 10
Onions, Bombay—Young Chung Tai lb. 14
Onions, Green—Shang Chung .. 4
Onions, Shanghai—Shung Tai .. 8
Parsley—Kun Tai 10
Potato, Sweet—Fai Shu .. lb. 10
Japanese—Yai Fui Shu .. lb. 4
Tomatoes—Fai Shu Tai lb. 5
Pumpkin—Tong Kwai .. lb. 4
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai .. 12
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tai Wong .. 12
Shallots—Kong Chung Tai .. 15
Spinach—Tin Tai 15
Tomatoes—Fai Shu .. lb. 5
Turnip—Wai Tai 4
Turnip, Pencil, (Long)—Fai Pak .. 4
Vegetable Marrow—Tait Kwai .. 5
Water Cress—Fai Young Tai .. 5
Lily root—Lai Ngau .. 5
Yam—Fai Shu 5

Fish.

Barbel—Ka Yu lb. 20
Bream—Pin Yu 22
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu .. 18
Carp—Li Yu 20
Catfish—Chik Yu 20
Codfish—Mau Yu 24
Crabs—Hoi 32
Cuttle Fish—Mau Yu .. 16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu .. 38
Dace—Wong Mid Lap .. 19
Dog Fish—Tin To Shu .. 10
Eels, Gongar—Hoi Man .. 24
Fresh water—Tun Shui Yu .. 48
Yellow—Wong Si .. 48
Frog—Tin Kai 48
Garnups—Shut Pan .. 48
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu .. 14
Herring—Tio Pak .. 12
Halibut—Chung Kwan Kai .. 12
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu .. 22
Loach—Wu Yu .. 32
Lobsters—Lung Ha .. 36
Mackerel—Chik Yu .. 18
Monk Fish—Mong Yu .. 22
Mullet—Tui Yu .. 16
Oysters—Shang Ho .. 16
Parrus Fish—Kai Kung Yu .. 16
Perch—Tay Lo .. 20
Pike—Fai Fan Fong .. 14
Pistol—Pan Yu .. 24
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong .. 36
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong .. 36
Prawns—Ming Ha .. 12
Ray—Fai Yu Shu .. 12
Rock Fish—Shuk Kai Kwai .. 12
Salmon—Hui Yu .. 18
Salmon—Ma Yu .. 42
Shark—Sha Yu .. 10
Snake—Fai Yu .. 14
Sturgeon—Lap Yu .. 24
Sole—Fai Shu Yu .. 24
Tasch—Wan Yu .. 24
Turbot—Tui Ha Yu .. 24
Turtle, small, fresh water—Kau Yu .. 20

SHIPPING BOARD GETS BIDS.

Despite the protest of the Senate and Court proceedings, to prevent sale, the Shipping Board has received bids aggregating \$2,850,000 dollars for twenty-one former German vessels.

The International Mercantile Marine bid \$14,568,000 for nine ships, for service to European ports, also outbid The American Ship and Commerce Cooperation, with a bid of \$13,100,000, for six ships for the Hamburg and Bremen line.

Moore and MacCormack offered \$4,500,000 for five ships for the South American trade, and The Oriental Navigation Co., \$700,000 for one ship.

While the auction was proceeding the Senate passed a resolution requesting that the sale be deferred until the Senate could take some action in the matter.

SHIP SALE ENJOINED.
The Supreme court of the District of Columbia has granted a temporary injunction, restraining the U.S. Shipping Board from selling the former German liners.—*Japan Times.*

Take a "WALLA-WALLA" BOAT to your ship. "Phone No. 3516.

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
AND
THE UNITED BRITISH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT.
For Rules and Particulars apply to the General Agents
UNION TRADING CO., Prince's Building.

THE HOTEL ASIA

WEST BUND, CANTON.

The highest building in Canton affording a panoramic bird's eye view of the whole city and suburbs.

Large and airy rooms, Elevators, Electric Lights and Fans installed.

Hot and cold water service fitted, Excellent Cuisine, Bar and Billiard room, Roof Garden, Cinematograph Theatre and every modern convenience provided.

Special monthly and family rates can be arranged on application to

THE SUN. CO., LTD.,
Proprietors.

LONG HING & CO.

PHOTO SUPPLIES.
Developing & Printing a SPECIALITY.
No. 174, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

TRIALS SOLICITED BY JAMES STEER

THE CHRONOMETER AND WATCH MAKER
(Contractor to H. M. Naval Yard.)
9, Ice House Street, Hongkong.

MOTOR THE REPUBLIC MOTOR BOAT FOR BOATS.

Head Office: Praya East Station at Blake Pier.
Tel. 307. Tel. 137.

Passengers conveyed to and from steamers or across the harbour. Our reliable craft are eminently suited for PIONEER PARTIES, roomy but economical.

Forget the last Ferry. We take you to Tsim Tse Tai for \$1.00—special reduced fare.

General Terms: \$2.00 per hour or part thereof, or \$1.00 per trip and exceeding 15 minutes.

Our runners will meet you on the WESTERN SIDE of Bale Pier. For long trips and hire by the day apply to the Superintendent there.

MOK LIN, Managing Director.

From NOBLE'S ENGLAND

Direct from the Factory to your Home.

Buy all your Dress Requirements and Household Goods from the great British Mail-order House. You will be delighted with the quality and workmanship of the goods, the up-to-date and attractive styles, and the low prices. You can be smartly dressed and yet be economical if you purchase all you need from Noble's.

The New 68-page Catalogue.

Post Free from the "Hong Kong Daily Press," Hong Kong (this saves you the time taken in writing to England in the first place). Send to-day for this beautifully illustrated catalogue—you will find it full of interest and value. It shows you how you can buy all your Wear-and-Tear for men, women and children, and your Household Requirements at factory prices, thus saving money on every purchase.

Some of the articles illustrated:

Tailor-Made Costumes, Underwear, Made to Measure Suits, Frocks and Coat Frocks, Baby Linen, Overcoats, Waterproofs, Skirts and Undervests, School Outfits, Bedding, Linens, Blouses, Millinery, Hats, Caps, Footwear, Carpets, Curtains, Coats, Sports Coats, Ready-to-Wear Suits, Napery, Cutlery.

PATTERNS. John Noble, Ltd., will gladly send a splendid selection of patterns Post Free on application to Manchester.

REMITTANCES. (in full) should wherever possible be sent at sight on London or Manchester.

JOHN NOBLE Ltd., Manchester, England.

An early call will be appreciated.

There is no excuse for being pro-labour or pro-employer locally on merely sentimental grounds. There are facts sufficient available for rational judgment. There are facts sufficient that are admitted, we think, by both sides. It is admitted, is it not, that wages for all European services have been increased or are being increased all round. In our opinion wages in Hongkong are good wages. It will also be admitted that profits are good. After recent directorial boasts at "shareholders' meetings" that cannot decently be denied. It may not be a fact, but it is generally stated by the European employers that the Chinese workers are "not worth much." They say that the wages are not sufficient to attract good Chinese workers. If that is true, it follows that the wages paid to the Chinese are too low. It is a fact, a notorious fact, that the cost of living has increased. Whether by 40 per cent., or by more or by more, in the absence of official Munnell we cannot say. It is fair to grant that the men them-

A contemporary note at Home "a slight but perceptible movement" in favour of beard growing. This might refer to feminine favour, but as that is improbable we will take it at its face value, and consider it as meaning that

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood-poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Store-keepers.

cross you. Phone No. 35

10 8-5 rec.)

and Mr. F. A. V. Ribeiro.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Radio's Service to the China Mail.)

DELAWARE WANTS NO WOMEN VOTERS.

NEW YORK, April 6.
The Delaware legislature has rejected woman suffrage.

U.S. TROOPS ON THE RHINE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Pres. Wilson in reply to an enquiry from the House of Representatives writes: "All American troops on the Rhine are subject only to orders by the President. Marshal Foch has no authority over them."

N. Y. HARBOUR STRIKE.

NEW YORK, April 6.
A general harbour strike affecting all the railroad boats has been ordered. The men assert this will mean a stoppage of forty per cent. of the traffic.

INTERNATIONAL RUGBY.

LONDON, April 3.
At Dublin in the International Rugby series, France beat Ireland by 17 points to 7.

N. Y. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NEW YORK, April 6.
The Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution opposing the employment of American ships on sixty routes from Germany formerly operated by the Hamburg-America line.

IRISH IN U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, April 6.
Mr. Colby has issued a statement that the government deeply regrets that Irish women home-rulers demonstrated near the British embassy, and is considering measures more effectively to carry out the duty of hospitality to the representative of a friendly power. This statement was followed by the picketing of the embassy. A party of women held a six hour demonstration in the street where the embassy is situated, with a banner inscribed with denunciations of America's Irish policy.

AS BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY.

LONDON, April 3.
The question of the restoration of order in the Ruhr industrial region depends on the action of the Berlin government in despatching troops thither, about which there has apparently been some misunderstanding between Paris and Berlin. Mayer, the German charge d'affaires at Paris, on April 2 handed a note to M. Millerand again requesting permission to reinforce the troops in Ruhr, simultaneously mentioning that four battalions of infantry and some batteries had entered the neutral zone on April 1, as the German authorities believed that France had agreed thereto. M. Millerand in reply demanded the recall of these troops, declaring that France would still consider the "occupation of Frankfurt, Darmstadt, and Hanau in the event of a German advance. Meanwhile a communique issued at Berlin on April 2 declares that the despatch of troops to Ruhr was inevitable, as lawlessness was unchecked and armed brigands were looting the food supplies, and the local authorities were powerless to protect civilians. A resolution of the executive of the workers of Ruhr warns the Berlin Government that the general strike will be renewed if the troops advance.

NEW IRISH SECRETARY.

LONDON, April 3.
Sir Hamar Greenwood, interviewed, said: "Being a Canadian home ruler, and born in a home rule country, my appointment to the Irish secretaryship is a sign of the government's earnest desire to settle the Irish question along home rule lines once for all. The government believes and all the cables already show that the choice of a Canadian was enthusiastically received in the empire. It will also be a sign to every American of the government's real desire to bring order and prosperity to Ireland." Sir H. Greenwood concluded by emphasizing his wish to see the Irish question settled.

AUSTRALIA'S NEW CAPITAL.

MELBOURNE, March 31.
The Renown will call at Jervis Bay. The Prince is to visit Canberra on June 14.
Mr. Hughes, replying to representatives, hoped that within five years the building of the federal capital would be sufficiently advanced to enable parliament to meet at Canberra.

INTERVIEW WITH DR. SHELTON.

CAPTURED BY THIBETAN BANDITS.

After having perused the accounts of the friends of Dr. Shelton, the Missionary who was captured by bandits, the following sidelights on his adventures, as related by Dr. Shelton himself this morning to a China Mail reporter, will, on doubt, prove of interest.
The Doctor was in the hands of the bandits in Yunnan Province, West China, for a total of 66 days. He states that the robber chief, Yang Tien-fu, had tried for 8 months, unsuccessfully, to obtain pardon for his crimes and restoration to his civil rights by the Provincial Governor. Yang sent his representations through Father Bailey, a Catholic priest who lived about two days' journey from the city of Yunnan-fu, the provincial capital, also through the French Consul, and, finding his pleas ignored by the Governor, made the threat, in the presence of Father Bailey, that he was going to catch some Europeans and hold them as hostages.
As the robber chief had spies everywhere, he was always in possession of information regarding the movements of any Europeans, and so knew where to find him in wait for Dr. Shelton's party as it proceeded from Batang, the station of Dr. Shelton, on the Tibetan border, to Yunnan-fu. The Missionary was travelling with his wife

and two daughters to see them safely started for Hongkong and the United States.

After the capture of the Missionary, his wife and daughters being allowed to proceed to Yunnan-fu unharmed, he was carried about from place to place, through the mountains, as has already been related. The Doctor states that while he was in captivity he was treated as well as could be expected from a gang that was being hunted "like wild animals." In fact, he says he was treated as their guest.

While the Missionary was with the main body of the bandits, under the leadership of Yang, they robbed several people of their mules, and held up some unprotected villages and towns for ransom. The demands ranged in price from \$2,000 to \$10,000 for the release of the headman, who was always held as hostage until the money was paid. The Doctor states the robbers had more money than they knew what to do with, and that Yang remarked to him one day, "What am I going to do with these; they are too heavy to carry around!" displaying at the time 20 pieces of silver, each weighing 10 ounces.

After the Doctor was left, as dying, in a barn, with 4 men in charge, one of whom was Chinese, while the other three were mountain tribesmen who did not speak Chinese, he suffered terribly from the abscess on his neck, but recovered, to some extent, his strength, as he lay hidden in straw in the barn left in a native village. "That five days' rest," remarked Dr. Shelton, "was

my salvation." On the sixth day, the Chinaman who had been left in charge of the Missionary, came to where he was lying and said, "You are getting better and stronger, and I believe you are able to travel again. I am going to get away as you are a very dangerous man for us. If the authorities find out we have had you in charge here, we will be in very bad shape."

In the afternoon, the keeper left an old man in charge of the Missionary, to carry food and water to him. The Missionary noticed the old man crying and asked him why. "Soldiers come," whimpered the old fellow. "That's nothing to cry over," replied the Doctor. "I will be first one to cut off head," wailed the old dabbler. "No," said the Doctor, "I will tell them you have been very good to me, bringing me food and water, etc." But the report of soldiers coming was untrue.

The only arrival was that of a deputy detailed by the Magistrate of Wu Ting to investigate the raiding of a mission, the China Inland Mission, in which two British missionaries, Messrs. Metcalf and Gowman, were captured, but who later made their escape from the hands of Yang. By a fortunate chance the deputy happened to search in the direction of the village where Dr. Shelton was concealed. The villagers fled upon the approach of the deputy and Dr. Shelton arose and under his care made for the next village, where they tried to fix up a chair to carry him on the long journey to Yunnan-fu. Unable to do this, they hauled him up the mountains by the aid of two ropes, the Doctor walking as best he could. He was dragged in this manner from 6 o'clock in the evening until midnight, when he finally reached the China Inland Mission, the occupants of which, seeing the lights carried by the party, and thinking that the bandits had returned, fled, leaving one or two old persons behind. Presently, their alarms abated, the inhabitants came back. The Doctor arranged for a mule litter, and at 4 o'clock was on the road again. Arriving at Maugli, where there were soldiers and a telegraph station, the Missionary learned that Mr. Gowman had already escaped from the bandits and they telegraphed to Wu Ting where Doctor Osgood and rescue party were waiting. An escort of 200 soldiers was despatched, with Doctor Osgood in charge, to carry Messrs. Shelton and Gowman in.

Dr. Shelton was, by this time, in miserable condition, caused by being carried about while suffering from an abscess on the neck, without medical attention. He lost 40 pounds while in captivity, and his appearance to-day is mute testimony of the hardships and misery he has been forced to endure.

The Doctor says, "Mr. Smith, of the Chicago Tribune, Mr. Thornton of Standard Oil Company, Doctor Osgood, the Wu Ting officials, and also the Chinese representatives who came out to meet me, with Mr. Thornton, were all very good to me, and did everything they could for my comfort."

The bandit did not cease his activities, after his prisoners escaped, as he raided a city and made off with \$200,000 worth of loot, consisting mostly of gold, leaf and musk. The missionary states that the robber chief was a very bold customer and not afraid of the soldiers at all. The main body of his band consisted of about 300 men, but that figure by no means represents all of his followers, as he had smaller bands of 20 to 30 men, scattered about everywhere through the mountains.

In addition, the robber chief claimed that he actually had twelve of his men in the capital buying ammunition, unknown of course to the authorities. The missionary states that although he did not intend at first to return to America with his family, on account of his critical condition he is now compelled to do so. Owing to the delay caused by his captivity his family's passage has been forfeited and they will be forced to remain in Hongkong until the 15th of June, when they have secured passage on a Japanese liner. The Doctor expects to lecture throughout the United States as he has done in the past, having spent nearly two years lecturing in America on his previous visit home. His experiences have not daunted him, it seems, for he states that when he has recovered his health he will return at once his former station.

Dr. Shelton was born in Indianapolis in the year 1875, graduated from the Medical Department of Kentucky University, and in 1903 was sent to China for missionary duties and stationed on the Tibetan border. He says when he first came into the country the people were greatly afraid of foreigners but having lived for some ten odd years among them they have come to know white men a great deal better. One reason for the success of Dr. Shelton's mission has been the medical treatment given to the natives, which has always been appreciated. Before their coming there was no medical attention whatever, so that if a man was cut with a sword he either lay where he fell and got better, or else died. The hospital is a gratification. Mr. Osgood built up a school of 120 pupils. Mr. Macleod built up a Sunday School whose average attendance is about 200 and Dr. Hardin is in charge of the hospital work at the border mission of Batang. The hospital

BIG HAUL OF CONTRABAND.

YAU MATI POLICE FIND IN A JUNK.

A big haul of arms, ammunition, and opium, both prepared and raw, was effected by the Yau mati Police on board a junk in Yau mati Bay yesterday. Armed with a search warrant, Crown Sergeant Caygill and a party of searchers inspected the vessel, as they had received information that there was a large quantity of contraband on board. Before many minutes had elapsed, one of the searchers found some revolvers. As the search progressed, other contraband was found concealed in various parts of the vessel. The contraband found amounted altogether to 120 revolvers, 1,000 rounds of ammunition, 2,000 tins of prepared opium, and 100 tins of raw opium. Several men who were on the junk at the time of the search, were placed under arrest and removed to the Police station. They will be charged at the Magistracy to-morrow. It is believed that the junk was commissioned to smuggle the contraband ashore from some ocean going steamer. The identity of the steamer, or of the person who employed the junk people to smuggle the contraband, is unknown, as no one of the arrested men would volunteer a statement.

INFORMER INFORMED ON.

At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. O. Hutchison, a Chinese was charged with demanding money by menaces from a compatriot. He denied the charge.

Acting Inspector Willis, of No. 7 Police Station, said the defendant complained to him that the defendant threatened to have him banished from the Colony unless he gave him some money. He (the Inspector), gave the complainant two \$1 notes, the number of which he had previously taken down, and asked him to give it to the defendant. The complainant and a detective went to the defendant's house, and the complainant offered the defendant \$2 on account. The defendant at first refused to accept the money, but after a long conversation, he accepted the money. As soon as the money changed hands, the detective grabbed the defendant who struggled with him. In the course of the struggle, the defendant broke loose and ran down the stairs. He missed his footing and falling, rolled down the stairs into the gutter where he lay stunned for a while. The detective gained the road just as the defendant was getting up, and caught him. Other detectives then came on the scene and helped to remove the defendant, who was struggling violently, to No. 7 Police Station, where he was searched. He had the two \$1 notes (produced), the numbers on which agreed with those he (the Inspector) had recorded in his note book.

After evidence corroborating the Inspector's statement, the defendant made a statement from the dock, and said he was once a Police informer. He denied that he demanded money from the complainant by menaces. What happened was that the complainant, who was a clansman of his, having heard that he wanted to return to the country, visited him together with the detective whom he introduced as a friend. In the course of the conversation which took place, the complainant offered to lend witness \$1.50 to pay his passage back to the country. Witness accepted the offer, and the complainant handed witness the two \$1 notes produced by the Inspector. Witness took them, and was going down stairs to change one of the notes, to return 50 cents to the complainant, when he was grabbed, at the foot of the stairs, by several plain clothes men, who beat him severely and took him to the station. The defendant denied that the detective who accompanied the complainant to his house, grabbed him as soon as the money changed hands. He was arrested by men who were laying in wait for him in the road.

His Worship: Is there anything known about the defendant?

Inspector Willis: Nothing, sir, except that it was true that he had been a Police informer.

Six weeks' hard labour.

He is well equipped with all instruments and medicines necessary. In fact, says Dr. Shelton, the people in that part of the country are becoming quite used to foreigners and are making considerable progress. For some unknown reason many converts were made this year, Yang being baptised. In former years the number was about a half dozen.

Dr. Shelton says that the people are not of Chinese blood but are a distinct race, Tibetan, and remind him very much of the American Indians, being a hardy, well-developed and courageous people.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL LOAN OF THE FOURTH YEAR OF THE REPUBLIC (1918).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above Loan are hereby notified that Redemption of the bonds drawn at Peking on the 20th March, 1920, will begin on the 12th April, 1920.

Payment in cash or its equivalent will be made at the Bank of China and Bank of Communications or any of the branches of the above banks and also at the Shanghai Office of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Bonds having as their two terminal numbers any of the following groups, groups, viz. 08, 11, 13, 25, 31, 40, 41, 47, 55, 61, 67, 73, 80, 97, 99, are drawn bonds.

F. A. AGNEW,

Inspector General of Customs, Inspectorate General of Customs, Peking, 20th March, 1920.

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom)

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company, Limited, Pedder Street, Hongkong, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of April, 1920, at 12 o'clock Noon, to transact the ordinary business of the Company.

By Order of the Board,

W. E. ROBERTS,

Secretary, Hongkong, February 7, 1920.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction

(For Account of the Concerned),

TO-MORROW (Wednesday),

April 7, 1920, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 5,

Des Voeux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

Several Pieces of

Sheffield Plate and E.P. Ware,

Comprising—

Tea Urn, Pair Candlesticks, Inkstand,

Soup Tureen, Coffee Pot, &c., &c.

Terms—Cash.

EUGENES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"TATSUNO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports,

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed

that their Goods are being landed and

placed at their risk in the Godowns

AND KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWN'S Co.'s

Godowns at Kowloon, where each consign-

ment will be sorted out mark by mark and

delivery can be obtained as soon as the

Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless

instructions are given to the contrary

before Noon, To-morrow.

Goods not cleared by the April 13,

1920, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the

Godowns for examination by the Consignee's

and the Co.'s representatives at an appoint-

ed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within

ten days of the steamer's arrival

here, after which date they cannot be

recognized. No claims will be admitted

after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Agents,

Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BULTON CASTLE,"

From NEW YORK.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby

informed that all Goods are

being landed at their risk into the

Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon

Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd.,

at Kowloon, whence and/or from the

wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded

unless notice to the contrary be given

before.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the Godowns, and all

Goods remaining undelivered after the

11th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must

be presented to the Undersigned on or

before the 20th inst. or they will

not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged

Goods are to be left in the Godowns

where they will be examined on the

10th inst. at 10 a.m. by Beckett and

Donaghy.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be sent strain-

ed by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Agents,

Hongkong, April 6, 1920.

NOTICES.

SPECIAL SHOW

of

VOILE AND NET DRESSES AND BLOUSES.

Sunshades in Georgette, Silk and Cretonne.

WARS come and go, peace dies and is born again, but through all the changes and chances of life we have always the one reality that can bring close to us the Ideal—the Eternal Feminine—the centre, not of gravity, but of attraction, holding the secret of love and the charm of loveliness. Poets of all time and clime have hung round her, the airy, fairy fabrics of imagination, and in these later years we have materialised these fancies into facts so that Woman can cloth herself and her daughters in garments whose use does not prevent them from being ornamental.

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18, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

TEL. 1333.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

We will REMOVE our GARAGE to No. 161, Des Voeux Road Central, (next to Sincere Co., Ltd.) on the 1st April, 1920.

BREEZY GARAGE,

Phone. 2499.

Hongkong, March 29, 1920.

NOTICE.

We have just received fresh stocks of all CUTEX preparations. CUTEX is absolutely the last thing in manure. Try it.

Peppermint Tooth Paste, the scientific new departure in Dental Preparations. Prices lowered by high exchange.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

HONGKONG "GIRL SLAVES."

LONDON, April 1st.
Colonel John Ward, in his question in the House of Commons regarding the sale of children referred to conditions in Hongkong and not in Shanghai. He drew attention to a statement in the Hongkong Telegraph that Chinese children were openly bought and sold in Hongkong. Colonel Amery, replying, emphasised that no form of slavery was enforced or legally recognised in Hongkong. If a Chinaman liked to pay a sum to parents of a girl and adopt her, she could do anything that any other free citizen could do. There was no power or restraint over her person.

Colonel Ward suggested that was the theory rather than the practice.

Colonel Amery replied that was the point on which it was desired to have fuller information. If adopted children were unable to get away then it certainly ought to be inquired into, though he was not quite sure that even in England adopted children could always get away when they liked. He agreed that if there was anything wrong the sooner it was dealt with the better.

RAISING FAR EASTERN FREIGHTS.

LONDON, April 1st.
The Times seems doubtful if the recent decision of the British shipping lines serving the Far East, to increase the export freights from the United Kingdom will be enforced, owing to the reduction in the price of bunker coals and the fact that the Japanese Board of Trade has not signified its intention of approving the rise in rates. As regards the claim of the Far Eastern lines that their rates compare very favourably with those on the other routes, the Times instances the fact that while the highest rate on the measurement of cargo from the United Kingdom to Japan is 88s. net per ton, the highest rate to the Mediterranean ports is 115s. 6d. and remarks that competition on the Japanese lines seems to exert considerable influence on the rates to the Far East.

FOOTBALL.

YESTERDAY'S "EXHIBITION" MATCH.

NAVY DEFEAT KOWLOON.

The "Exhibition" match played yesterday attracted a moderate crowd and was unexciting. The Navy team was composed mainly of *Ambrose* men, with two from the *Tamar* and one from the *Fama*. Kowloon was not at full strength, missing Rasmussen, who broke his collar bone last week in a practice match, and Taylor, who was unable to get away owing to the strike at Kowloon docks.

In the first half, during which the play was of an indifferent nature, Jarvis scored for the Navy. Early in the second half Handford added to the Navy score. This was followed soon after by a goal for Kowloon, scored by Mitchell, who was one of the most prominent players on his side. Kowloon missed several chances of scoring, and the Navy won by the odd goal in three.

Wheeler and White were others who rendered good service for Kowloon. After the match Master Gunnar May, a member of the League Management Committee, presented the Cup to Hayward, the Captain of the Navy team, and, in doing so, said that the Navy had had a record season and that Hayward had not let the ball pass him once in the League. Kowloon, also, had a successful season and he wished them better luck next year.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE Grog of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is world wide. It is good for the deep seated cough of the adult or the group and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

OBITUARY.

MR. W. J. TUTCHER.

The death occurred at 11.55 last night at his residence, 1, Peak Road, of Mr. W. J. Tutchter, the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department. The deceased gentleman was born in November 1867 and came to the Colony in December 1891 to take up the appointment of assistant Superintendent of the Department. During the succeeding years he was several times acting Superintendent, and he attained his present position in 1910.

The late Mr. Tutchter was very well known throughout the Colony and organisers of social functions have time and again expressed their indebtedness to him for the loan of plants and invaluable assistance in the work of decoration.

He had been ill for some time, first contracting influenza, which developed into pneumonia. From this he seemed to be recovering and after a time again went to his office, only to be taken sick and to collapse again. From then on his health has been fluctuating, but his friends were confident of improvement, as last night he went down to dinner. He was taken suddenly ill and though medical assistance was at once summoned it was of no avail.

As a Freemason, Mr. Tutchter enjoyed the greatest confidence and popularity. He might be regarded as one of the most prominent members of the craft in the Colony. He was Senior Past Master of Zealand Lodge and Senior Past Principal of the Victoria Royal Arch Chapter, in addition to being Past Master in the Mark Degree. He was a prominent member of the Victoria Precinctory and of the Rose Croix and Knight Templar degrees. On the retirement of W. Bro. Donald MacDonald, he was appointed Deputy District Grand Master and ruled the lodges of the English Constitution pertaining to the District of Hongkong and South China during the recent absence from the Colony of Mr. W. Bro. T. F. Hough.

He also held corresponding rank in the District Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Hongkong and South China. It is understood that Mr. Tutchter would shortly have retired on pension. The funeral takes place this evening, passing the Monument at 5.15.

them all for Sinn Feiners: there he stood alone against hundreds of his race. I recognized him as a poor half starved dwarfed specimen of humanity whom I used to know in days gone by. His father, mother, brothers and sisters, and all his relations were Sinn Feiners to a man (and woman) probably he was one himself, but when half "foo" 3 years before, the sight of a military band aroused a feeling in his soul and before he was sober he found himself duly enrolled in His Majesty's Army. For 3 years he fought and endured in Salonica, Mesopotamia, Palestine and Egypt, hunger and thirst, dust and heat; but amongst his comrades in the great adventure he forgot all the pettiness of Sinn Feiner upbringing, and so I found him in the streets of his native village, fighting his chums of earlier years, and refusing even to let his own father touch him, no Sinn Feiner would be allowed to contaminate him with as much as a touch. As I have in sight, the sight of another bit of kikai caught his eye and he embraced me—and drunk as he was I felt proud of him and as I led him away to safer quarters, he raised his voice repeatedly: "To H—I, with the Sinn Feiners and God save our Glorious King"—his choice of adjectives was superb.

A howl of execration and hatred arose throughout the length and breadth of the land—to shoot an Irishman is a dastardly crime if done by an Englishman in self defence, but to commit black foul murder in a most cowardly manner, is an eminently laudable and praiseworthy action when done by Sinn Feiners on an unsuspecting fellow countryman. In no case has an Irish jury expressed any sympathy with the murdered man's relations, but any Sinn Feiner who met his death while attempting to kill a policeman or other official gets a public funeral, while intense sorrow and sympathy is expressed with his family and relations. To a Sinn Feiner an Englishman cannot perform a disinterested action—there is always a sinister motive behind it. Look at the murder of the Mayor of Cork. The first question asked by T. P. O'Connor in the House of Parliament was "Was it not a fact that the murder had been done by the English Authorities and the fact that after the murder, soldiers were placed in the murdered man's residence, was so that all traces of their crime might be removed before the public could investigate?" Just fancy 98 per cent. of the Sinn Feiners maintaining that the "Lusitania" was sunk by a British submarine "to give the Germans a bad name, while 100 per cent. swear that the "Leinster" (a ship that was sunk with 300 to 400 Irish passengers aboard), was deliberately done to "get their revenge on the Irish for not joining the army." I have heard both these statements proclaimed in public meetings—without a single dissenting voice; so much has ignorance, bigotry and fanatical hatred warped the Sinn Feiners imagination that it is a sheer impossibility for him to see or think upon right lines.

As an Irishman the problem of Ireland appeals, but in my mind's eye, arises a scene that may give the solution. In 1918 when on leave in Ireland I had an experience that gave me a ray of hope. A crowd had gathered around a diminutive figure in the old familiar Khaki who was swearing volubly—cursing

Yours truly, CHAS R. WILSON.

BQWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unusual looseness of the bowels is noticed Chamberlain's Cough and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

LABOUR PRICES IN THE COLONY.

THE THREATENED STRIKE.

(By AN ENGINEERING CORRESPONDENT.)

This is no attempt to discuss the merits or the demerits of the strike which is threatened by the mechanics of Hongkong. That is a quarrel chiefly between the mechanic's guild and the dock companies, although smaller employers of labour are also involved. We do not wish to prejudge the case in any way. It may be argued that on the whole the less said about it the better until the crisis becomes a threat to the prosperity of the Colony—which we hope will never happen. But the matter is, nevertheless, of great public interest.

SKILLED V. UNSKILLED LABOUR.

The great division in the labour world of to-day is between skilled and unskilled labour. In Hongkong we usually refer to unskilled labour as "coolie" labour. A maximum figure for that type of work seems to be a wage of ten dollars a month, although cases have been known in which eleven dollars a month have been paid to such unskilled labour as the leader in a four-coolie chair. Some of this class of labour is done by men who are quick and intelligent, but most of it is carried on by those who are very little better than beasts of burden. You have to study this type of labour closely in order to realise that the first and almost the last thought is the struggle for existence. Their ideas of pleasure is of a standard certainly not much higher than that of the animals. It is unpleasant to discuss the subject in detail. And it is only fair to say that there are exceptions. But, for all that the struggle for existence is very hard in China. Many go under each year because they cannot obtain food and shelter.

The artisan in this Colony appears to have a varying reward. It seems that you can get a carpenter much cheaper than a mechanic. Of course, the carpenter uses his native tools and the mechanic uses those introduced by Europeans. Probably there are available many more carpenters than mechanics. But as far as observation of local conditions can be trusted, it is possible to get a good worker as a carpenter at about eighteen dollars a month, while a worker in metal—a fitter or a machinist—can obtain from twenty-five to thirty dollars a month. A really reliable leading hand or foreman—the "number one" of a large shop—probably receives as much as anything from a hundred dollars up to one hundred and fifty dollars a month.

When we come to consider other types of labour we are at once struck with the relatively high pay which is with the relatively high pay which is given to clerks. Of course, bilingual clerks who are competent typists and short-hand writers are valuable; and no doubt the demand is greater than the supply. In this Colony as much as one hundred and fifty dollars a month has been paid—possibly more—to a clerk who can write English, shorthand and use a typewriter machine. On the other hand there are clerks employed by Europeans only for typing purposes who receive about forty or fifty dollars a month. Such labour is usually dear in the end. It expires.

COSTS IN NORTH CHINA.

It must be remembered that the cost of labour in China has risen very considerably during the last fifteen years. There are many causes to account for this—revolutions and rise of world-prices are perhaps the chief.

Just before the war the writer paid a visit to the Tongshan coal mines. The Chinese contractor paid his ordinary workman six Mexican dollars a month; more if they were skilled. There were good coal-cutters who received from ten to fourteen dollars a month. They worked an eight-hour shift, but many of them gladly worked a double shift of sixteen hours in order to obtain double pay. It is, of course, impossible to give comparative figures of the increase of cost of living in China, although we Europeans know that the cost has gone up, both in the North and in the South. Writing in 1914 Mr. Rowland R. Gibson, formerly Chinese Inspector under the Transvaal Government and a Military Interpreter in the Chinese language, made this statement: "Fourteen or fifteen years ago one Mexican dollar would have purchased 1,000 eggs in the Tientsin market. Now they cost nearly one cent apiece, of course, food is still relatively much cheaper in China than it is in Europe." In what European city could you purchase a dozen eggs for twopence half-penny; a goose for two shillings and a fowl for ninepence? In actual fact an egg in England to-day costs fivepence, but the egg in China has risen in sterling

value also. During a residence of less than ten years in the Far East the writer has noticed a general increase in the cost of native produce—not only eggs, but every article of food.

THE VALUE OF LABOUR.

During the last ten or fifteen years there has been developed a new service. We may call it, for want of a better title, the science of human efficiency. An employer of labour in the United States named Taylor was the first man to become famous in connection with it. He demonstrated that it was often more profitable to pay high wages than small wages. But, of course, he discovered that the men to whom he paid high wages earned more than the men they replaced. Taylor struck a resounding blow at one of the fallacies of the socialists. All men are, decidedly not equal, nor should the rewards offered them for a day's work be the same. Taylor proved that if you can get efficient labour it is good policy to pay highly for it. Put bluntly he demonstrated this fact which is now accepted in most parts of the English speaking world. It is cheaper to pay a good man two dollars a day than a lazy man one dollar a day for the same class of work.

Chinese labour is often excellent, but also it is often very much overvalued. Employers of labour in China who have had experience of English conditions find that, in ordinary engineering work, it is necessary to employ many more Chinese on a job than there are Europeans on the same class of work in Britain. These problems are, of course, complicated by climatic conditions. The average European does not work at the same pace in Hongkong as at home—at any rate not during the summer months. The general theory, locally, is that you must employ three Chinese workmen on an engineering job for the one man employed in a British work shop. That may be an exaggeration. But it is quite certain that you must employ more men—even if it is in the ratio of three to one.

Everybody, in theory at any rate, approves of "welfare work," but that is all a question of degree. The Chinese filers in Hongkong are relatively quite well off. But the Chinese nature does not take kindly to the idea of hiring out labour. The Chinese is, beyond all else, an individualist. He likes to work for himself. There can be no doubt that the Chinese obtain-hired labour at a much lower rate than it is possible for Europeans to secure it at. For that reason there is a great deal of sub-leasing of contracts. But for all that the Chinese filer likes to have his own little place and so does the Chinese carpenter. Unfortunately for such hopes, this is the era of mass production. The small man in Britain is disappearing if he has not already disappeared altogether. Experience has proved that enormous economies are possible when there is mass production. The last home of the individualist worker, possibly be China, but even that most conservative country will not be able to continue the system indefinitely. Certainly it is quite impossible to build standard ships except in a large works. Therefore there must be some sort of organisation of such an industry. It is rather sad to see this effort at "collective bargaining" by the Chinese filers. From their point of view it may seem intensely modern. But it is hard to alter human nature.

And the one thing that has never yet succeeded in China is co-operation among the Chinese. They seem unable to produce leaders or to serve leaders loyally. That is the real Achilles' heel of this guild of mechanics. It will be of interest to see how long the strike lasts. But it is very unfortunate for our local prosperity that there is any strike at all.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Empress of Japan* arrived at Kowloon on the 4th April and left there on the 5th April and is due at Yokohama on the 6th April. The N.Y.K. s.s. *Shimada Maru* (Bombay Line) left Kowloon for this port on the 31st March and is expected here on the 4th April. The C.P.O.S. Co's R.M.S. *Montagu* arrived at Kowloon on the 4th April and left there on the 5th April and is due at Kobe on the 6th April. The N.Y.K. s.s. *Tokyo Maru* (European Line) left London for this port via Suez on the 25th Feb. and is expected here on the 7th April. The N.Y.K. s.s. *Mikuma Maru* (European Line) left Singapore for this port on the 3rd April and is expected here on the 5th April. The C.P.O.S. Co's S.S. *Matheson* arrived at Singapore on the 29th March and left there on the 31st March and is expected here on the 4th April. The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (Calcutta Line) left Singapore for this port on the 4th April and is expected here on the 11th April.

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G. HASHIDZUME,
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Subscribed Capital, £4,000,000
Paid-up Capital £3,451,736
2—The Funds £2,577,592
3—Life & Annuity Funds 11,667,581
4—Sinking Fund Account 136,631

£22,970,527.

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